The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,273.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
including postage..... „	73 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
including postage..... „	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
including postage ..... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BROOKE—March 15th, at Calcutta, Ethel Arabella, daughter of Major Brooke, Assistant Adjutant General, aged 17 days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

CORBETT—March 13th, at Semboodoo Street, Black Town, Madras, Mr. George Frederick Corbett, late clerk of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., aged 45 years and 4 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LEMARCHAND—March 3rd, at Dehra, the wife of John Lemarchand, Esq., of a son.

ROSS—March 14th, at "Littlehope," Simla, the wife of Major Ross, R. yal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEWIS—March 12th, at Allahabad, Ada, daughter of John Lewis, aged 1 year and 5 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under management contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingy, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowrie, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay ...	3rd & 17th	Leave	Bussorah....	9th & 23d
„	Kowrie ...	5th	„	Kowrie ...	12th
„	B. Abbas...	11th	„	Bushire....	23rd
„	Lingy...	12th	„	Lingy	25th
„	B. Abbas...	14th	„	B. Abbas...	27th
„	Bushire...	16th	„	Muscat	1st
Arrive	Bussorah...	17th	Arrive	Bombay.....	7th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only. W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer usually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month with Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 & 15	Leave	Calcutta	1 & 15
„	Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	4	17	„ Vizagapatam	6	19
„	Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	7	20
„	Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„	Cochin	6	20	„ Negapatam	12	26
„	Tuticorin	9	23	„ Galle.....	20	31
„	Colombo.....	21		„ Colombo.....	21	
„	Galle.....	7		„ Tuticorin	29	
„	Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin.....	16	1st
„	Madras	20	5	„ Calicut	17	2
„	Coconada	17	3	„ Cannanore	17	2
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	20	4	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	30	5	Arrive	Bombay	30	5

„ Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,950 tons, 350 H. P., C. Baxter, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 16th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

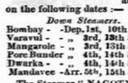
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..	Saturday.	Cochin ..	Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore ..	Sunday.
Vingoria ..	Sunday.	Calicut ..	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry ..	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore ..	Monday.
Mangalore ..	Tuesday.	Mangalore ..	Tuesday.
Mangalore ..	Tuesday.	Compta ..	Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	Wednesday.	Carwar ..	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut ..	Wednesday.	Vingoria ..	Thursday.
Beypore ..	Thursday.	Ratnagherry ..	Thursday.
Cochin.....	Arr. Tuesday.	Bombay..	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th March at 4 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay -	-Dep. 10th & 29th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th & 26th
Varaval ..	2nd, 18th & 25th.	Mangarole - „	8th & 28th
Mangarole - „	3rd, 15th & 23rd.	Fore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Fore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - „	5th, 13th & 24th.	Varaval ..	8th, 18th & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay - -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "NAGOTNA" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 29th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay -	-Dep. Wednesday P.M.	Goa - -	-Dep. Monday A.M.
Hurnee -	„ Thursday A.M.	Vingoria - -	„ Monday P.M.
Unjunwell -	„ Thursday A.R.	Maiwan - -	„ Monday P.M.
Jyghur - -	„ Thursday P.M.	Jyghur - -	„ Tuesday A.M.
Ratnagherry	„ Friday A.M.	Ratnagherry	„ Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore -	„ Friday A.M.	Jyghur - -	„ Wednesday A.M.
Maiwan - -	„ Friday P.M.	Unjunwell -	„ Wednesday P.M.
Vingoria -	„ Saturday A.M.	Hurnee - -	„ Wednesday A.M.
Goa ..	„ Arr. Saturday P.M.	Bombay -	Arr. Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "ORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 21st March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 4th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£ 64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	„ 37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	„ 18 0 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Hadley, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 10th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

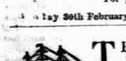
Apollo Street, 8th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE AISSA TYNMOUTH," Captain Cotter, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.



THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATTELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c, apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 30th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to STOEHR, FRIEGER & Co.,

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866. Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.
TO SUEZ.		
First Class.....	£45	
Second Class.....	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 4th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain Gardiner, to have quick dispatch for Liverpool, has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain Gardiner on board, or to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahalucksmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cury will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Allery will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship *City of Dunedin*.

Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CANNANORE," from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Gachet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th March 1866. Agents Ship *Cannanore*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, Murray, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees. Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Murray.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No 6, to No. 5, Medow Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. ROSSELET & Co.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,

S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

19th March 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 28th day of February last, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the twelth day of March last—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

By order,

JOHN W. TEASDALE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, for the supply of, up to 200 Hogsheads of Malt Liquor PALE ALE or PORTER, of first quality, for the use of the Troops.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut.-Col.,

Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 1,259 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,

Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share (making Rs. 200 per Share called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.

At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY & KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on FRIDAY the 6th April next, at 2 P. M., when at the requisition of certain Shareholders the following Proposition will be submitted for

1. That Clauses 49 and 50 should be amended by inserting that instead of a Shareholder holding 50 Shares to qualify him to be a Director, a Shareholder holding 20 Shares will be eligible to the Office of Director, provided that the same number of Shares have been registered in the Register of Shareholders for three weeks instead of three months.

The Meeting will then be continued and the following Propositions submitted by the Directory:—

1. That the affairs of the Association be voluntarily wound up.

2. That two Liquidators be appointed and remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,

SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,

C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „		10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „		12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... „		10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „		20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... „		20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... „		20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.		7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.		4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians .... „		4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „		4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers .... „		6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks .....per doz.		20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „		11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.		3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.		2	12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „		1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „		2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „		3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.		4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... „		4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „		2	12
The Derby Scarf ... ... „		4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „		4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,

Apollo House, Bombay.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT GUNDAVIE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others attending the above Ceremony, Trains will leave Bombay Colaba Station at 6-0 A. M. and the Up Train leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 A. M. on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th March, will call at Umulsar Station to set down and take up First and Second Class Passengers only.

By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send in their Bills, before the close of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,950 have been paid, and which are liable to the forfeiture of Rs. 50, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,

16th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the future, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,

R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.

ESTLEY, LILLY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,

S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co."

"C. C. PENNEY."

"6th March 1866.

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALGRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on building s possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RPARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

IS THE OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
200	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Lamb and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

15th March 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ..... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,

22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-built Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,

22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., is from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, but a necessity that stood unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of literary ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 4,000 premium ; Elphinstones 90 ; New Do. 140 premium ; Mazagons 950 ; Freres 450 ; United Victorias 2,150 per share ; Bombay Bank shares 50 premium ; Commercials 10½ premium ; Old Financials 3 discount. Nothing doing, market much depressed and tending downward.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,97,000	500	592	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	200	250	....	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	3	Asiatic Bank Corpn	10 p ct pm.
.....	200	140	....	Asiatic New Issue	25 p ct pm.
2,10,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p ct pm.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	65 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	9 p ct	Bombay Bank	50 p ct pm.
1,00,00	250	200	....	Bombay City Bank	12 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	125	....	Bombay Frcs. Bank	50 p ct dis.
2,00,000	250	200	8 p ct	Bombay Trading Co	
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Banking Association	50 p ct dis.
1,00,000	250	25	6	Broker's Banking Company	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	10	Central Bank	52 p ct dis.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	Including a Sh 69 p ct pm.
300,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	25 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	104 p ct pm.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
300,000	100	30	.....	London&Bombay Bk	5 p shares.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	7½ pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	105 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
750,000	300	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor.	6 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	3 p ct discount.
1,20,00,000	400	100	.....	Grand Financial Co.	92 Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,000 pm.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	
1,050,000	1,000	100	.....	Do.	20 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Do.	100 premium.
119,600	2,000	900	....	Frere Land Co.	400 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	5,000	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	250 per share.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	Port Canning	250 pm.
.....	.....	.....	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,150 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Vicgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,850	Arello Press Co.	
		5,750	500	Colaba Press Co.	
937,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co.	
400,000	2,000	4,000	250	Scind Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600	.....	Bombay Press Co.	
		1,500	.....	Franjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750	.....	Scind Press Co. Ld. Kurrachee	
75,000	3,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Co. Limited(Madras)	
70,000	2,000	105	.....	East India Press Co.	No quotations.
45,000	2,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	.....	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
160,000	100	25	.....	Locomotive Cotton Co. Limited	
100,000	4,000	.....	.....	Scott Press Co	
300,000	1,000	225	.....	Mostyn Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
125,000	2,000	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	
20,000	2,000	2,000	....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	No quotations.
55,000	1,800	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,000	1,750	.....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500	.....	The Jaffarabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited	Par.
.....	250	200	.....	Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Wear. Co.	
200,000	2,825	2,300	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	.....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	No quotations.
			pr. ct.		
160,000	3,000	3,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay UnitedSpin. & Weaving Co.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... 10
Spanish Dollars	... 225
Carolus	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 220
German Crowns	... 310
Five-Francpieces	... 223
Par Silver	... 104
Gold Leaf	... 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	,, 95
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	Do. 1833-34	,,
,, ,,	,,	1844-45	,, 88½
,, ,,	,,	1854-55	,,
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	,, 102½
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan 1854-55		,, 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.			,, 108

PRICE CURRENT, 19th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	455 to 460
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	465 to 470
Surat and Broach (New)	450 to 465
Porebunder (New)	435 to 440
Veerawal (New)	435 to 440
Khandeish (New)	440 to 445
Dharwar (now ready)	490 to 495
Hinglunghaut (New)	470 to 475

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Lynch, Colonel E., Staff, on leave, from Asseerghur.
Younghusband, Brigadier General R. R., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Montgomerie, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Goslin, Lieutenant W., Khandeish, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Kirby, Colonel W. H., Deputy Adjutant General, on sick certificate, to England.
Kemball, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Malligaum.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J., 20th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.
Lester, Captain W. C., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Brown, Assistant Surgeon A., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Kaira.
Mainwaring, Major W. G., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th March.

Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, 95th Foot, is directed to relieve, Staff Assistant Surgeon Robinson, of the medical charge of the Corps of Sappers and Miners. The latter officer will proceed to Ahmednuggur and assume charge of the Sanitarium at Salabat Khan's Tamb.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.
24 Thetis ..... Frytz ..... Liverpool.
Oormi (S) ..... Platte ..... Malabar Coast.
Nagotna (S) ..... Mauritius ..... Dutch Mandavie.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Shah Oriental, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Golconda, for Aden and Suez.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—March 14th, steamer *Bunker*.
DEPARTURES.—March 14th, ships *John Nicholson*, and *Islander-shah*, and barque *Mercur*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "GOLCONDA," (1,909 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain COLEMAN, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th March 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "RANGOON," 1,776 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain MCCULLOCH, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th March 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO LET, an OFFICE in No. 16, Meadow Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET for two Months, from beginning of April.—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, situated close to the Sea. Apply to "Z," office of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES ex "JEANIE OSWALD."—These Horses will be sold at 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY next, the 24th, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's premises, Byculla, without reserve.

TENDERS required for the erection of a number of IRON VERANDAHS in the Elphinstone Circle. Particulars may be had at the Office of the undersigned in Church Lane.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

WANTED, by the 1st of April, a HOUSE or upper floor of a large House in Middle Colaba, (west side) facing the sea: must contain 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Dining and Drawing Room, Stabling for 2 Horses. Address "F. S.," care of the *Gazette*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st March 1866.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—A brand-new PIANO, with all the latest improvements, just arrived from England, cost Sixty Pounds, and will be sold at a reduction. Apply to CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

21st March 1866.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY and CLARET.—Offers are invited by the undersigned, up to the 27th instant, for the following consignment, or portions thereof, (not less than 10 dozens), to suit the convenience of Messrs. Clubs, &c. :—

100 Dozens..... .....No. 1 Brandy.
300 ditto ..... ,, 2 ,,
50 ditto ..... ,, 1 Claret.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866. FORBES & Co.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received up to the 29th instant for the CONSTRUCTION of 4 CANALS and LOCK GATES on the property of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen between the hours of 10 and 4 daily at the Office, No. 1, Mount Road, Gowdevey.

H. BROOKE, General Manager.

21st March 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March, instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, Gresham's Buildings, to consider certain propositions for increasing the rate of Commission charged in England on consignments of produce.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 21st March 1866.

THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of MR. CELLA D'CRUZ'S MOUNT CARMEL Building, Circle, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 4 o'clock, to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 13th day of March 1866 :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That R. A. Dallas, Esquire, be appointed Liquidator without remuneration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership Business, lately carried on by us, the undersigned, as Civil Engineers and Contractors, under the Firms of WELLS, RUSTOMJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., and WELLS and RUSTOMJEE, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 24th day of October last.

All claims upon the said late Firms if sent to Messrs. WELLS and GLOVER, at their Office at Warree Bunder, will be discharged by them.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH WELLS.
,, THOMAS C. GLOVER.
,, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE.
,, MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE.

By his Attorney Rustomjee Eduljee.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY & BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation (Limited) was held at its Office at No. 1 Oak Lane at 3 P. M. on the 15th instant.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the following Resolutions, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 14th February last, were duly confirmed :—

"That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily."

"That Messrs. Raghunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Raghunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators ; and the first gentleman having declined to receive any remuneration, a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst the remaining Liquidators."

The Meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WHEEL TAX—FIRST QUARTER.—Whereas many persons to whom Schedules have been sent under and in pursuance of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 have neglected to fill in and return the same, the Municipal Commissioner gives Notice that he intends taking action against defaulters in the Police Court, where they are liable under Sections 170 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.—FIRST QUARTER'S PAYMENT.—The Municipal Commissioner reminds the Public that the first Quarterly Instalment will shortly be demanded.

The Receivers have been instructed in all cases to ask for the amount due, when presenting the Bill, and never to call twice for the amount due.

Ratepayers are reminded that an Extra Fee is leviable should it become necessary to issue a notice of demand.

Ratepayers are also informed that the punctual payment of the Rates is absolutely necessary, and that the Commissioner must adhere to the strict letter of the law, and will enforce the provisions of the law with regard to recovery by distraint, no matter what the position of a defaulter may be.

Payment to the Receiver presenting the Bill is obviously the simple and convenient course for all parties.

The Rates to be collected are as follows :—
House Rate payable by the owner 6 per cent. on annual valuation.
Lighting rate payable by occupier. (Except when building is let in portions, when owner is liable.)
Police Rate Do. Do. 3 per cent. do.
Water Rate by the occupiers.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government FIREWOOD and TIMBER now lying at the undermentioned Railway Stations and Bunders in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna, on the dates and at the places mentioned below :—

Talooka.	Railway Station.	Bunder.	Timber.	Firewood.	Date and place of sale.
Mahim	.....	Mahim	Cds. 355 logs. 20	...	5th April 1866. Mahim.
	.....	Sayeh		... Cds. 53	
	Boysur	...	...		
Nusrapoor	Kurjut	...	...	5,588	10 April 1866. Narel.
	Narel	...	...	6,717	
Kolwan	Assungaum	...	4,312	...	12 April 1866. Bhewndy.
Bhewndy	Wassind	...	1,049	...	
Callian	Budlapoor	...	27	...	

Conditions of sale will be explained at the time of Auction.

E. P. DOWN, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Camp Shawpoor, 20th March 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about seventy Tons of AMANDIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which will be ready for shipment about the end of the current month.

2nd. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition, according to weight.

4th. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5th. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of lading.

6th. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Offig. Supt. of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

CALENDAR—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday ..3rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Lightning Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	22	Night lasts 11-54.	6 4	6 10	3 35	3 1	
Fri.	23	Moon First Quarter at 5-53 P.M.	6 3	6 10	3 31	4 3	
Sat.	24	Mars sets at 6-38 P.M.	6 2	6 11	4 42	5 19	
Sun.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day —Palm Sunday.	6 1	6 11	6 2	6 44	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18-5-41 E. at 8-0 P.M.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 8-4 P.M.	6 0	6 11	8 26	8 53	
Wed.	28	Day breaks at 5-28 A.M.	5 59	6 12	9 19	9 39	

30th March 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 58s. 6.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 15
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 13
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 16	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 5	MOCHA	Mar. 15
BANGALORE	Mar. 17	MALTA	Feb. 23
CALCUTTA	Mar. 15	MERUT	Mar. 16
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 15
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 14
COCHIN	Feb. 20	PEGU	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 15	PUNJAUB	Mar. 7
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866.

THE suggestion lately advanced, and, to our present Parliamentary Government, very unnecessarily advanced, by a weekly contemporary, that legal appointments affecting the local bar should be made at home, and not out here, may or may not meet with general approbation. Such a proposition certainly shows marvellous little confidence in the competence or in the honesty of the local authorities as at present constituted ; and it as certainly condemns the local bar to a fate which, put into plain language, is about as pleasant to hear of as the verdict of the Government. The local bar is condemned by it to a hopeless mediocrity. Nobody is to join it unless he has made up his mind to go in, as Diderot put it, for the whole of his life, talking about other people's business, instead of about his own. This is not an enviable doom. It is perhaps even less desirable to the general community than it is to the lawyers. The latter can revenge themselves sufficiently by continuing that exclusive attention to money getting, and that determined abstraction from everything not covered by their own hats, which, with exceptions, has so remarkably and honourably distinguished their past careers as citizens of Bombay. They may go on in the work, that already goes on so victoriously in this city, of making litigation as expensive, as tedious, and as inconclusive as it possibly can be ; they may diverge from that to wherever the scent of prey leads them ; to pushing reclamations, bolstering up banks, and generally promoting companies ; reclamations, banks, and companies to which it is possible, though certainly superfluous, to attach the most varied epithets, but which have all this remarkable feature in common with one another—dead or alive every one of them brings grist to the lawyers' mill. And indeed this is the present, has been the past, and will be the future state of things, be the disinterested recommendations of our contemporary what they may. But this is plainly not for us, outsiders, the desirable state of things. Taken as a class, the barristers furnish the most cultivated intellects, the individuals of the highest moral training, that this community can boast of. We want more of them, not to follow those very lucrative, but not very nice, occupations we have been referring to, but to do public work,—work like that which one barrister, Mr. White, has been doing in the Legislative Council, and another, Mr. Scoble, on the bench of Justices. But this happiness we cannot hope to enjoy, as long as all legal appointments, not from the civil or uncovenanted services, are made at home. If we say to gentlemen of the bar, we have neither honours nor remuneration for you beyond what you can get for yourselves by dint of your great knowledge and much speaking, we must be content to see them drive their pigs to the market that is open for them.

But what we may do is this : Let us ask the home dispensers of patronage to at least pick up their nominees at home too. They will thus be certain that they do not appoint a bad man, or a man good in himself, but comparatively disqualified by circumstances. Even then they will not know the kind of men we out here want. Nevertheless they will at least know the kind of men they send. But if, six thousand miles from us, they still stretch out the long arm of patronage and private interest, to take up a man from out of our midst, and arbitrarily to set him on high for his fellows to fall down and worship, we may fairly enough complain. The injustice of Necessity we are used to. But this is the injustice of Folly ; and this it is which has been done in the appointment of the new Advocate General.

We are loth to bring into our columns the name of any individual in a case like this. But no one will object to a plain statement of fact, when a plain public duty is to be discharged by making it. Mr. Bayley has just been appointed by the home authorities to the post of Advocate General. He has been for some years practising at the Bombay Bar, having before been at the Australian bar. But he is not the senior barrister practising here, nor by any means the most successful barrister. His name has been, and still is, joined with one or more of those speculative undertakings which have made Bombay both poor and notorious ; and, on the other hand, we do not know it in connection with any important public labour or office. However much his personal qualities may endear him to his friends, or recommend him to his professional associates, and however generally his present appointment might, in other circumstances, be acquiesced in, we do think there can be hardly any difference of opinion on the actual infelicity of it, not of course in itself, but in relation to the public interests and to other claims. If there be really,—and we do not deny that there may be,—sound reason why the home Government should alone have the power of making such appointments, we are quite sure that not one of the objects proposed by such reasons can be gained by the actual appointment in the case we are referring to. No one in Bombay doubts that every one of those objects would have been much better secured, in the present instance, had the local Government been left free to choose in virtue of its local knowledge. If we must have home appointments, we say, have home men. But if we are to have local men, let the local authorities have the choice of them. If there is not much difference which of the two courses be adopted, at any rate don't attempt to have both at once.

THE new war of opinion which has followed the long and mighty convulsion in the United States, involves some of the profoundest political studies, which have been raised since the era of the great French Revolution, and that, too, in a century fraught with questions that lay bare many of the foundations on which society itself rests. Some of these have emerged from the social chaos, which was the product of the war, with tolerably clear outline ; others are as yet only shaping themselves dimly ; and more lie behind waiting to press themselves forward for adjustment when the fitting time shall come. Since the thought of modern Europe, set free from the leading strings of a resuscitated Grecian philosophy, began to totter, and then to walk, in the freedom of its own independence, it has had to sift many things to their foundations, or in a direction leading thereto ; and above all, since the days of Jean Jacques, its chief business has been to test the very composition of society, and to canvass the right of all our social institutions to exist. Every one of the European revolutions of this century, involves the question, often in its most radical aspects, of the political organisation of society, and some of them lead to a consideration of doctrines, which would cast aside its present outward shape and pressure, and model it anew upon principles conceived to be more in accordance with reason and justice than the existing arrangement of things. In America, the peculiarity is that the political organisation of the Republic is the idol of the people, and yet that some of the radical issues which have been raised in Europe—in Europe labouring to throw off the slough of its Gothic life—will also be forced in due time upon the Legislature. Europe, and England not the least, has no greater question to solve than that of labour and capital, nor has England one that it shrinks from more systematically. It will press upon England probably first of all, with its representative institutions, its mighty manufacturing and commercial industries, its mounded wealth, as Tennyson names it, on the one side ; and its masses of ill remunerated toil, of poverty and pauperism, upon the other, which seem to enlarge their area with every increase of the population. The Reform Bill which Mr. Bright clamours for so lustily, and which, as we learn from a telegram published to-day, Government has now introduced, has its uses ; but as a piece of legislation, it is trivial when compared with those abstruse difficulties, which lie involved in every collision between labour and capital, which are created of only now and again in newspapers and works on political economy, and which apparently are not ripe for the Legislature, while to all appearance also the Legislature is equally unripe for them. The labour question, as it may ultimately come before the American Congress, has a narrower issue than that which puzzles the political thinkers —or theorists as some would call them—of England and France ; it has also its characteristic differences. And although narrower, it is not merely a negroe's question ; for the negro is henceforth "a man and a brother," and is about, if the Sumner faction gets its way, to be put on a voter with undoubtedly a seat in Congress, and the Presidential chair in distant view. It is not left to the Congress, as it will be for yet some generations to the English Parliament, to bury it head, ostrich-like, in the sand and imagine that it has escaped from the presence of the grim and pressing fact, for four millions of helpless and destitute men and women have been thrown by the emancipation upon the hands of Government with the simple alternative of Government aid or starvation. Their old masters have no further control over them and no further responsibility ; nay, they have no further means of supporting them, if they had the inclination. How is the burden of supporting the negroes to be transferred from Government to the negroes themselves. They are penniless and destitute ; their labour has been the monopoly of other people ; their thews and sinews, like a finer machinery, have been strained to rear colossal fortunes to others, they having neither voice nor iot nor profit in the matter ; till, now when the whole edifice of slavery has been struck down before the whirlwind of war they stand among their new countrymen civilly naked, sans food, sans home, sans work, sans everything ; Pariahs still in fact, if not in name ; with the simplest wants unprovided for, with the means of supplying them nowhere at hand. They must be slid gradually into society ; and their passage from slavery to self-help will task American statesmen more than the ultra-abolitionist crotchet of admitting them to the franchise. Among the earliest developments in Congress of this difficult question is the introduction of a Bill to make the black population chargeable on the white and on Government, and a proposal to divide 3,000,000 of acres of public land in several States among the negroes. Probably no American statesman, not even the President himself, sees beyond the immediate present of this momentous subject of which the difficulties will be increased or diminished by the conduct of the negroes themselves. In England the labour question, as we have said, is one of the rights of labour and capital. It asks whether it is reasonable and just that a class mighty in numbers should toil laboriously and unceasingly for the humblest necessaries of life ; whether, as it has been put, the toil of a life will not provide a sufficiency of bread, nor a hope for old age. In America it is not that ; that is a question which need not arise until its uncultivated expanses are overpopulated ; but it is, in the meantime, the temporary maintenance of four millions of negro paupers ; and to avoid such negro pauperism, it may ultimately be the assertion of a new principle of enforced labour, shocking perhaps in this form to the sentimental philanthropists of the new England states, but founded on an ordinary law which has been operating in history from the beginning of the world.

European peoples who either possess or aspire to obtain some measures of electoral right, will also watch with at least a passing interest the progress of American opinion on the admission or non-admission of the negroes to the franchise. It is an occasion which furnishes opportunity for sounding all the depths of electoral rights and privileges. Fortunately for the triumph of common sense and the veriest elements of political science, the President rejects the doctrine of an artificial equality, and indicates that before the negroes can be admitted to the franchise they must be educated for it. Nor is it on this question merely that the President is the one sole figure which is standing between the political fanaticism of the Radicals in the North who are all powerful in Congress, and the bitterness of the South. If the zeal of the Radicals on behalf of the negro were to have its way, the restoration of the South would be thrown back several generations. The President has stood, ever since his reconstruction policy was announced, in the midst of conflicting parties who not only hated his policy but also hated the policy of each other. The moderate republicans hated it for half a dozen reasons ; the Radicals hated it for twice as many more, and the Democrats

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THIS PRESIDENCY.

The following papers relative to the measures taken for registering deaths, were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

From the PRESIDENT SANITARY COMMISSION,
To the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department.

SIR,—With reference to your memorandum of 10th instant, forwarding correspondence relative to the registration of deaths in the districts of this Presidency, for any observations or suggestions I may have to offer, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the measures for rendering returns of the deaths of the civil population, appear on the whole well adapted for the purpose.

There have been delays in some of the collectorates in forwarding the monthly tables, but there has been progressive improvement, and it is hoped that all will soon be furnished with regularity when due.

References had to be made on account of apparent inaccuracies in the column headed "accident and violence" until it was explained that it was intended only for deaths by drowning, poisoning, wounds and other injuries, inflicted either accidentally or intentionally.

The entries under "measles" have been so irregular, and in some collectorates so very numerous as to show, that the name used in one district included more than it did in another. The numbers under this head being manifestly erroneous, I have, in preparing the annual tables, transferred them to the column "other causes."

As there does not appear to be any hope of a correct diagnosis of measles being observed by those who report the deaths, it is advisable that in the preparation, the column for this disease should be omitted.

On calculating the ratios of mortality in the various collectorates, very wide differences are found, but it is doubtful whether they should be attributed to inaccuracy in the deaths returned, or to the fact stated, or to a large movement of the population since the year 1851, when the last enumeration was made. The present death ratios give reason to infer, either that the population is greatly understated in several collectorates, and especially in Sattara, Ratnagherry and Poona, or that the deaths have been overstated, this latter supposition is the less likely of the two.

It is very desirable that a new Census should be taken.—I have, &c.,

A. H. LEITH,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and President Sanitary Commission.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The above report has been forwarded to the Government of India. This Government concurs in the observations and suggestions therein made, especially those having reference to the advisability of taking a fresh Census.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there were also present—the Hon'ble H. B. Ellis, the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, the Hon'ble J. S. White, the Honble Lieut. Colonel M. F. Marriott, the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, and the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

Colonel Marriott presented the report of the Committee on the Insolvency Bill (passed on Saturday last). After stating the circumstances under which the Bill was originally introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, he referred to the suggestions of the Government of India, to whom a reference had been made, and the subsequent progress of the Bill, in consequence of these suggestions, had brought him to perceive grounds for hesitating in proceeding with it, which he did not at all apprehend when he took charge of the Bill. On reviewing the English Bankruptcy Laws, in considering of the subject before the Council, it appeared to him that the very principle of legislation for insolvent debtors were still very uncertain in their terms; and he observed in the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of last Parliament, an intimation of the intention of the Home Government to revise those laws. Considering that the present Bill was framed very much in accordance with the existing laws, there was strong reason for delaying the progress of their legislation on the subject. Having given attention to the subject his notice had been drawn to a peculiarity of this Bill—that while it provided for the relief of insolvent debtors it provided no penal powers for the punishment of debtors whose position as such was considerable. The Council would observe from the report that he and his colleague on the Committee (Mr. White) agreed in thinking that any such law, if passed, should be framed in accordance of the Governor General of India. The point of difference was simply this: his colleague thought the objections to any further progress in the Bill were absolute. He (Col. Marriott) did not go so far. He thought that the Bill was for such an Act extended to a large class of inhabitants in the Mofussil who were not likely to possess property in other parts of India, and who might be benefitted by it, notwithstanding its imperfections and incompleteness. Even if the Council of the Governor General should refuse to pass such an Act for the whole of the country, and this Council should be thrown back upon its own powers, still he thought it possible that a Bill conceived in the spirit of the present one might, though incomplete and imperfect in its operation in some of its provisions, yet be nevertheless a desirable measure. For that reason he had not thought fit to consent to a report requesting permission to withdraw the Bill. He therefore moved that further progress of the Bill should be suspended pending a further reference to the Council of the Governor General, or he would move for the appointment of additional members to the Select Committee, who might be benefitted by the Bill to the Committee, with a view to a definite decision being come to by a majority.

Mr. White said the Committee in considering the objections taken to the measure, came to the conclusion that if such a measure was passed at all, it ought to be passed by the Government of India, which, in their opinion, alone had the power to invest it with such a jurisdiction as would make it effective. This was really an imperial measure—a measure for the Government of India. In all other respects he and his colleague on the Committee agreed. They did not agree in the first point to be considered in a measure of this sort—viz., the necessity of the Bill being passed at all. It appeared to him that the Code of Civil Procedure contained a number of valuable enactments which interfered with the necessity of passing a measure of this description for the Mofussil. The first object of passing such measure was that he would be to relieve a debtor from the effects of a decree and from pining away in prison for an indefinite length of time. Now the Code appeared to him to afford a very satisfactory means of dealing with that evil, if it was only put for it provided, in the first place, that no debtor should be imprisoned for a longer period than two years. It fixed a limit to the power of imprisonment of a debtor. In that respect the Code copied the old regulations, which, if he remembered right, specified a limit to the term of imprisonment for debt. But the Code also provided that if a man was in confinement under a decree for debt, he might at any time apply for his discharge upon coming forward and disclosing what property he had, and giving up his effects to his creditors. But it went still further than that, for it enabled a man who had actually been imprisoned under an execution for debt, to require, the moment he was arrested, that he should be brought before the Court; and if he satisfied the Court that he had no present means of paying his debt he was entitled to call upon his creditor to show cause why he should not be released from custody. Of course if he had any property he could only be released on giving it up. It seemed to him that the Code of Civil Procedure, which was passed in the knowledge that there was no insolvency law in the Mofussil, did certainly mitigate, if it did not altogether remove, any evils which arose from the power that the law gave to a creditor with regard to his debtor. The only object therefore of passing an Insolvency Bill was to enable the debtor, before a decree was obtained against him, or before a writ was issued, and before he was taken into custody, to come forward voluntarily and apply to the Court for relief from his embarrassments and the prospect of imprisonment upon giving up his property. It had been fully stated that the first principles of insolvency law had been considerably agitated in England. There was a very strong opinion prevailing there that the legislature had gone wrong on this subject of insolvency and bankruptcy; there was a strong feeling prevailing that an insolvent ought not to go into Court personally, before he was imprisoned, simply because he was in embarrassed circumstances. It seemed to him that that was anything but for the interests of creditors or the wellbeing of society. There were no adequate provisions in the present Bill or in the bill from which it was a copy (for it was copied from 11 and 12 Vic., the Act which applied to this and the other Presidency towns) to prevent fraudulent transactions by bankrupts after they took the benefit of the Act, or to prevent the concealment of property. It was a very common practice in Bombay for persons to denude themselves entirely of any property in addition to their wearing apparel. When by means of assignments and conveyances and preferences of all sorts they had not a shadow of property to divide amongst their creditors, and nothing remained but a benefit to themselves by going to the Court, then they went to the Court. And again, with regard to the fraudulent concealment of property, there were a few cases known to exist, and, he believed, the Court was powerless. Furthermore, it entirely rested with a creditor whether he would come forward and oppose the discharge of the insolvent. There was no encouragement offered to such a creditor by the Court; and it was very difficult for him to bring forward proof of the concealment of any property. If he came with a weak case, it was dismissed; and he had to pay the costs, and it not infrequently did not incur favour with the Court, whose time he has wasted in a futile attempt to show that the man had not disclosed some property. Certainly his (Mr. White's) experience had been that the appointment a man got also discharge from the Court, he started afresh apparently in a more ostentatious way than he did before. He recollected one case in which a man took the benefit of the Act and in a few days after was flourishing along the road with a dog cart and one of the finest horses in the island; and not contenting himself with that he appeared soon in a mail phaeton with a couple of horses. The growing feeling was, as he had said, that the insolvency law had operated most favourably for fraudulent debtors and most unfavourably for creditors. On general grounds, applicable both in England and this place, as well as on special grounds, peculiarly applicable here, he had very great doubts whether there should be any Insolvency Bill passed for this Presidency. But if there was such a Bill, as he doubted and he thought his hon. friend agreed with him—that it could be passed by the Governor General in Council. A measure passed by this Council, as he had no power of subjecting district Courts to the control of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Appeal—a measure in which they had no power to pay the officials whose offices were created by it—which had no power to reach beyond this Presidency, and in which they had no power to give relief with regard to liabilities beyond this Presidency—was a measure which, he thought, would be so very ineffective, which would give so little relief, and which would cause so much embarrassment in other Presidencies having to deal with insolvents here, that it would not be worth the pains of passing it. There was this inconsistency, amongst others, in the present measure: the insolvent in his schedule was to notice all liabilities—whether in Madras, the Punjaub, Calcutta or anywhere else—and the bill claimed to relieve him from all the liabilities in the schedule. Then the power possessed in the bill to stay all suits against the insolvent would be utterly unavailing to prevent proceedings against him in the other Presidencies. The Council should recollect that the only measure they had in India was the 11 and 12 Vic.—not, they would observe, an Act passed by the Government of India, but one applicable in any part of the Queen's dominions. Under this Act, when a man had entered all his liabilities in his schedule, it was only necessary for one Court to dispose of the case; and thus the embarrassment caused by different jurisdictions was prevented. It was remarkable that they should find that the aid of the Imperial Parliament was invoked for the purpose of passing an efficient measure. Now, he thought the aid of the Imperial Parliament might be dispensed with, perhaps, for the Mofussil; still, the fact that it was invoked for the Presidency towns was a reason, he thought, why the bill should come from the Government of India. He entirely concurred in the remarks which his hon. friend had come to, that if it was passed it must be passed by the Government of India. His hon'ble friend was of opinion that there should be a second reference to the Government of India, and that the further proceedings in regard to the bill should be postponed until that second reference was replied to. He (Mr. White) was unable to agree in that recommendation, for he could see no object which was this object of that reference, what was the point to be referred to the Governor General of India, or what might be expected to be the result of that reference. It appeared to him that it would amount to a blank reference, and that it was tantamount to asking for a little more delay. If there was a possibility of the Government of India passing a measure for all India, he would not object to a reference, but it appeared to him that the Government would not entertain such a reference, and that therefore the only object of it could be to ascertain whether they would not pass one for the Presidency of Bombay. As he did not think that a reference would put them in a better position he would recommend that the bill should be withdrawn.

Mr. Erskine, speaking generally, said his opinion was rather in accordance with that of Colonel Marriott. Both the members of Committee appeared to be agreed so far as to consider it advisable that if legislation did take place it should take place if possible in the Council of the Governor General; and he understood they were also agreed that any delay in disposing of the bill would be rather advantageous than otherwise, as it would enable the Council to have the benefit of the discussions that would probably take place this year in England. The question was, whether a recommendation should be made to the Governor General or whether the papers should merely be submitted to the Government of India in order that they might exercise their discretion in the matter. He was inclined to support a recommendation to the Government of India that they should reconsider the decision they came to several years ago.

Mr. Erskine, speaking more differently but between the two members of Committee was much more radical: one considered that a bill of the kind should be carried, and the other that the bill should be withdrawn. He was of opinion that any passing of the measure introduced by Mr. White with regard to the debts of Hindoos would remove to a great extent the necessity for an Insolvency Bill.

His Excellency—I must say my own opinion is in favour of the very urgent necessity for some insolvency measure, and that it should be one which at least goes as far in dealing with the subject as that on which the Select Committee now reports. But it appears perfectly clear that we can't make a good measure of it without appealing to the Government of India, and therefore we may be driven to adopt what is a very imperfect measure, instead of being able to get something better. It seems to me that the course proposed by Mr. Erskine, of asking the Government of India whether they are not now prepared to take up the question, and whether they would deal with it for the whole of India, reserving our power, if necessary, to proceed with some bill of this kind, however maimed and imperfect it may be, would be the course most conducive to an efficient dealing with this very important question. I quite agree with Mr. Ellis in the view he takes of the value of Mr. White's bill for dealing with insolvencies incurred in consequence of ancestral liabilities, but I think that would go a very small way to supply the need for some measure which would deal either in the same or in a similar way with the law of debtor and creditor. The Code of Civil Procedure; and, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

VI. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as limiting or affecting the liability of any person as surviving member, or one of the surviving members, of an undivided Hindoo family, for any debt contracted under such liability, or as that the surviving member or surviving members of such undivided family is or are liable to pay the same.

VII. This Act shall come into operation as soon as the assent of the Governor General thereto shall have been published by the Governor of Bombay in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

BILL TO SHORTEN THE LANGUAGE USED IN ACTS OF COUNCIL.

This Bill was read a first time; and Mr. Ellis Mr. Erskine and Mr. White (the mover) were appointed a Committee to consider it.

BILL TO REPEAL SEC. [illegible] OF REGULATION XVI.

Mr. Ellis asked for a suspension of the standing orders to enable him to introduce a Bill to repeal section 10 of Regulation XVI. of 1827, by which officers on the establishment of a collector were prohibited from performing duties other than those of an appointment on the establishment of a collector [illegible] magistrate. It had been found that the mode of carrying out the Registration Act was through the collectors and the officers of his establishment, and it was deemed fit by Government to draw up a scheme whereby the [illegible] officers in Collectors' offices might be appointed deputy registrars. It was to enable them to take upon themselves such duties, or any duties which the Government might see fit to entrust them with, that the repeal of section 10 of Rule XVI. was now proposed.

Leave was given to introduce the bill, and it was thereafter read a first, second and third time and passed.

THE PORT DUES BILL.

The reception of the report of the Committee on this Bill was further deferred till next meeting of the Council, and Mr. Ellis was added to the Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

BRIBERY IN BERAR.

A REPORT, we understand, has been called for by Government regarding the system of bribery which has obtained in Berar, in connection with the transit of cotton by rail. The Commissioner, we believe, blames the traders themselves. They are, he states, willing to bribe highly for the advantage of gaining the market of a particular date, and the offer of sums varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 for the despatch of each waggon, is a temptation which it is very difficult for a station master to resist. At the same time, this protection of the people against their own belief in the power of corrupt influence, is only the same as will doubtless shortly have to be met in every department, presenting itself in this instance in a new shape. The evil has reached such large dimensions now, that the present system of precautions adopted by the Traffic Department cannot be considered adequate. That the traders are beginning to feel this illicit competition as a heavy impost, is proven by the tone of their addresses to the Commissioner of the Division on the subject, and by the fact, of which the authorities are informed, that a meeting has been held by their corresponding houses in Bombay, which failed, however, in determining on any definite line of action.

The charges of the station masters are now becoming a recognized item in their books, and are provided against in the amount of the hoondees issued. But the general rumour, and the information supplied to the authorities by Englishmen, who resided in Berar, are alone sufficient to leave no doubt on the minds of the authorities, that the practice has been carried on during this year to a really formidable extent.

As Magistrates, the Government officers have no power to move in the matter at all, for the employes on a railway cannot be deemed public servants, in the sense of that term in the Penal Code, and even if they were criminally liable, it may be doubted whether the means necessary to procure a conviction of bribery would do more than lead to greater craft in the mode in which it was carried on. The mere discharge or removal of the offending station masters, is a risk which the grasping of the prize renders comparatively inapplicable. Though the Commissioner of the Division entertains hopes that the opening of new stations, and the now increasing number of trains will tend to diminish the evil, yet he does not think that these measures will be sufficient, without more stringent checks being placed on the employes themselves. The Commissioner has urged the adoption of a system in which demands for conveyance, could be registered on the date on which they are applied for, and a copy of such registry be furnished to the applicant, and in that copy it would be most important to include the name of the owner and the amount of the consignment immediately preceding his own. The Commissioner urged the publication of the practice which now obtains, by which portions of the late consignments are allowed to be shipped off with others of earlier date, on the ground that the former cannot otherwise be conveyed in other ways; and also recommended the formal execution of security bonds, or, if these are not attainable of personal recognizances by the station masters, expressly providing against the acceptance of such gratifications, and the rigid enforcement of all possible civil penalties in the event of the breach of any such engagement. But the Commissioner feels that these are but temporary practical working of the Railway lies, will be far more competent to devise sufficient remedies against the evil, when its magnitude has been brought prominently before them.—*Englishman, March 15.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—21ST MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq.)

SMUGGLED GUNPOWDER.—Mahomed Ali Hybutbhoy was charged with having in his possession three bags of blasting powder, weighing about 600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 50, without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Inspector Moffat, in consequence of information received by him, went to the premises of Mahomed Ali in Juggeer street, and found two bags containing gunpowder, weighing about 699 lbs., on the top of a box. He asked the prisoner what the box contained, and was told that it was empty. It was then carried to be opened, and the powder was found.

The prisoner, in his defence, said the powder was brought to his warehouse on Saturday last; on Sunday he did not send it away; yesterday (Monday) he was managing his business, did not come; and that was the reason the powder remained in the godown. He had received an order for three cwts. of blasting powder; and he admitted having obtained no license from the Commissioner of Police.

His Worship, in adjudging him guilty, fined him Rs. 100. The powder, with the bags and box in which it was contained, were forfeited to the Crown.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.)

A DISGRACEFUL PRIEST.—Heerjee Nusserwanjee Bujja, a Parsee priest, was charged with committing an indecent assault upon Neera, woman, on the Esplanade on Tuesday evening last.

The story told by the prosecutrix was that, she went to the Nacoda's tank on the Esplanade to call a female friend who was there, in order to accompany her to the Bore Bunder railway station; that, on reaching the tank, the defendant caught her by her neck and conducted her a short way into the body, and, accompanied by the two prisoners, carried it away. Witness followed with some firewood. The body was taken a distance of about eighty paces. The boy was with them. The two prisoners arranged the wood, and the body was then, by Sullivan, set on fire, or that is, the cloth was burnt; and placed over the wood when it was all set on fire. The boy brought the firewood and gave it to Sullivan. Witness and another man, Ragoo, set it on fire after Sullivan had partially ignited it. The boy went away about 12 o'clock. Sullivan told them to go away themselves, for the dead deceased whose body was burnt was Puddawad. Witness had known him about a month: he was employed as a ramoosee at Sullivan's. Witness did not know the name of the other ramoosee who was present there. The deceased had carrings in his ears at the time in question. The carrings now produced were the same as were on the body when it was burned. Went to the following morning with the mamlutdar to Sullivan's house, where they were arrested and, for the gentleman and his children shouting at the top of their voices for assistance, but no Guard came, and though there were upwards of half-a-dozen railway officials not a yard from the spot, no one offered to render any assistance whatever. On the contrary, when the gentleman asked one of the man's companions present, whether the individual who had been assaulted required no gentlemanly assistance, Allan, (as that was the name by which the gentleman had heard him called by one of those present,) he was answered in the most insolent way, "he is a native, and has gone another station; this 'ere person is Allengir." When the Guard was found, and the circumstance reported to him, he pleaded press of time as an excuse for not investigating the matter then, or taking the offender into custody. The train meantime started; and at the next station, Jullasar, the gentleman again spoke to the Guard, but even then he would not consent to detain the offenders, which was repeated for the third time at Hattrass. This time the Guard was induced to listen, but urged that he was powerless to do so, as the matter, that Mr. Dyer, the Traffic Superintendent here, was the proper person to whom a complaint of this sort should be made. On arrival at Allyghur, the gentleman enquired for Mr. Dyer, but could not find him. He, however, brought the circumstance to the notice of Mr. Kelly, the Station Master, who very kindly made an instant note of it, and promised to report the matter either the next day, to his departmental officials, advising the gentleman to do the same likewise. Nor is this the first act of the kind that has of late taken place. I happened to be at Delhi last week, when I witnessed such a hubbub and confusion on the platform, which, on enquiry, I learnt, was occasioned in the endeavour of the railway officials to discover what fellow had been so audacious as to enter the ladies' waiting-room the night previous, while it was occupied by a passenger who was waiting for a train, and, though light, and I believe tried to enter the bed. Surely, it is time that occurrences like these should be checked at once, and I trust, on a perusal of the particulars of the case I give above, which only concerned myself, that the enquiry will be instituted, and the offender punished severely, so that it may deter others from acting similarly. There must be a little more politeness shown when an inoffensive gentleman is gratuitously assaulted by a drunken sot at a large platform, and notwithstanding repeated calls no Guard is forthcoming, no assistance rendered by railway officials, not a yard away from the place of occurrence; nor any notice taken whatever till the Guard finds it convenient to attend to the matter. What would have been the result, supposing the gentleman was more serious? I shall endeavour to procure further particulars, and will not fail to keep you duly informed of the same. I learn that after the train had come on, the said man Allan, was obliged to be removed from the Toondla platform, because he was drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. No occurrence consequence been suspended.—*Pioneer, March 16.*

BENGAL.

We have been informed that the mail steamer *Nemesis*, in pilotage charge of Mr. A. Bond, Brevet Branch Pilot, got aground for about four or five hours at Saugor Roads, when going out to sea. We have not yet learned how this accident occurred.—*Englishman, March 15.*

The apprehended hostile movements of Bhaulpore refugees into British territory were reported to Government, and the Viceroy, we hear, observes that no action can be taken by the British Government in the matter until it can be shown that there is real danger.—*Id.*

We are informed that a new lighthouse, on screw piles, is to be erected on the patch about six miles to the west of Mottabany Island, at a cost of Rs. 60,000. This, together with the light proposed to be erected on the Flag-staff at the entrance of Chittagong river, will, it is thought, answer all the requirements of the shipping.—*Id.*

On Tuesday last, 13th, the Currency Commission examined Colonel Ballard, R. E., Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, and Baboo Ramgopal Ghose. Mr. Patterson Saunders, who had also been summoned to attend, was unfortunately unable to do so from indisposition.

Colonel Ballard has just come round from Bombay where he was in charge of the Mint.

We understand that the Commission does not contemplate holding any further sittings in Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, March 15.*

FINDING all their efforts to obtain an increase to their stipends through the Indian Government unavailing, we are told, that the family of the late King of Delhi made an application direct to the Secretary of State, representing that their allowances were altogether inadequate for their support. The application was, however, refused on the ground that it had not come through the proper channel.

In connection with this matter, we note that a Burmese paper states, that the Delhi family are shortly to be removed to the Straits Settlements, *en route* to their final destination at Sarawak, in Borneo.—*Id.*

We believe that the following will be found to embrace the official changes during the next four weeks.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave for Simla, by the evening train of the 8th April, and will probably be accompanied by the Hon'ble W. Muir, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary in the Financial Department. Mr. E. C. Bayly, Home Secretary will remain at the Presidency somewhat longer. Mr. A. J. Monteath, Under Secretary in the Home Department, will leave on or about the 26th instant, and will be followed on the 29th by Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department. Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler will probably remain in charge of this last department at the Presidency as on former occasions.

The detachments of the various establishments in each Department will proceed to gain the head quarters of each between the 26th instant and the 8th April, after which date Calcutta will be left to the full enjoyment of the hot weather, undisturbed by anything which gives life and spirit to the cold season.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE BARQUE "EDMONSBURY," condemned as unseaworthy, was yesterday sold by Messrs. R. P. Carr & Co., and realized ten thousand one hundred rupees without her spars, rigging, and stores. Her purchaser is a Mahomedan merchant, named Yolley Thumby.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March 16.*

THE MOPLA RAJA.—We learn that the Mopla Raja of Cannanore has been divested of all the honourary distinctions hitherto accorded to him, and that the Madras Government have withdrawn all friendly and honourary relations with him—the grounds for which will be seen from the annexed extract from the *Malabar Gazette* of the 3rd instant:—

Notice.

Three atrocious murders were committed at Cannanore on the night of the 14th November 1865, by one Hussan Kutti Hajee.

There are grave grounds for the suspicion that Ali Raja had some complicity in these crimes.

Had proof of guilt been forthcoming, Ali Raja would have been committed to the Sessions Court, and dealt with according to law. Sufficient evidence, however has not been forthcoming against him, and after being some time in custody, he has been released.

The Government, however, cannot continue in friendly and honourary relations, with a man on whom the suspicion of blood-guiltiness so strongly rests, and the Governor in Council has, therefore, directed the Magistrate of Malabar to intimate to Ali Raja that the salute of 7 guns which has hitherto been accorded to him on his entering the Cantonment of Cannanore to pay an official visit, or leaving Cannanore for the Laccadives, or elsewhere, will henceforth be discontinued, and that in future, no honourary distinctions of any sort will be accorded to him.

The permission to entertain peons wearing their belts and badges over the shoulder, has likewise been withdrawn.

This is published thus generally, to show that neither high nor low, rich nor poor, will be allowed to outrage the law with impunity.

G. A. BALLARD, Magistrate of Malabar.

Malabar, Magistrate's Court, Calicut, 21st Feb., 1866.—*Madras Times, March 16.*

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Captain Drury, of the 20th Regiment N. I., last Wednesday at Bellary. It would seem that about a fortnight since, a dog belonging to that officer, bit two children of a brother officer, and in attempting to rescue them, Captain Drury was bitten himself, and died of Hydrophobia ten days after.—*Bangalore Herald, March 17.*

We hear that the dispute to which we referred some time since, between the troop officers of the 16th Lancers and the 1st K. D. G.'s, with regard to the line articles was settled without any reference to Government. The articles were sold by auction and purchased, we understand, by the Artillery. The officers of the Lancers have thus to provide themselves with new articles.—*Id.*

THE sermony of the inauguration of the statue of the late Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon, took place yesterday (16th) afternoon at half past five. Never before we think, has such an immense crowd congregated together in Bangalore. From the early part of the afternoon, up to the time of the inauguration, thousands of natives, men, women, and children, might have been seen wending their way along the different highways to the scene of operations. The whole of the proceedings being wound up by the troops in garrison, marching past in review order.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCE.

WE learn that Government is about to cause Petroleum to be dug for in the Punjab.—*Mofussilite, March 16.*

WE understand that two companies of the 22nd Native Infantry from Umballa, will be sent to Simla for duty, during the period of the Viceroy's summer residence there.—*Id.*

WE have been informed that the Governor General will arrive at Delhi on the 11th April, and leave for Simla the same day. His Excellency will be escorted to Kurnal, by a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from this station.—*Id.*

IT may not be a fact generally known, that the Native community in Meerut, suppports no less than twelve newspapers. We have seen one of them. It is very creditably printed in Persian. *Id.*

I VERY much regret to have to chronicle a sad accident, which happened to our esteemed Municipal Commissioner, Mr. G. B. Taylor, the other day. He fell from his horse, breaking his left collar bone. This is but a trifle to the outer world. Among us, however, being an esteemed man, we feel some little regret for his misfortune. But it is hoped that in a fortnight thanks to the beautiful climate of this place.—*Id.*

CONSEQUENT on the breaking up of the Bhootan Force, the following movements will, it is said, take place almost immediately :—

The 9th Native Infantry to Barrackpore, relieving the 29th P. N. I., which latter Regiment will proceed by rail, and march to Shahjehanpore and Mooradabad.

The 2nd and 6th Companies of Sappers, from Buxa Dooar to Roorkee, with their pontoon train, &c.

The 12th Native Infantry, from the Eastern Frontier to Dorundah, *via* Calcutta. The Regiment, it is supposed, move by rail and march.

The 3rd Goorkhas, from Buxa to Almorah, either by rail or march, as may be decided by the Quarter-Master-General.

The 5th Native Infantry, from Sylhet, to relieve the 26th Native Infantry, at Dacca, the latter Regiment moving down, when relieved, to Barrackpore.

The 19th Native Infantry, from Buxa to Allyghur, whence they came to join the Bhootan Force last year.

The 17th Cavalry, from Julpigoree to Barrackpore. (This appears somewhat doubtful, as we are not aware of there being any Cavalry lines at Barrackpore.)

The 39th and 44th are, it is said, to be moved respectively, to Cherra Poonjee, and Tezpore on the Frontier of Assam.

The 8th Company of Sappers and Miners, from Buxa Dooar to Roorkee, *via* Kooshtea and Calcutta.

The 7-22 Battery R. A., with mules and equipments, from Julpigoree to Meerut or Delhi.

To carry out all these movements, and at the same time convey convalescents to sanataria, and volunteers to all the different Regiments up-country, will take up every available bullock in the country, and keep the officers of the Divisions, through which the troops pass, on the alert up to the setting-in of the hot season.—*Pioneer, March 16.*

SIMLA VERSUS OOTACAMUND.

(From the Neilgherry Excelsior, March 15.)

THE improvement of hill sanitaria appears to depend not on their utility to the public, but their convenience to men of high degree. Thus Mahableshwar, a comparatively new sanitarium, and Simla, are almost as perfect as they could be, because the Governor of Bombay visits the former, and the Viceroy the latter. In the Madras Presidency however, it must be admitted, that there is very great room for improvement in the sanitarium that the Governor of Madras resorts to undergoes improvement. There is some one in Ootacamund, writing at the present moment, to whom we are personally unknown, who calls Ootacamund *that is*, and any one perusing what the author says, will see that this sanitarium has made no advance whatever. Not going so far back as twenty years, let us confine our experience to the last five years, a period in which the strides of improvement have been gigantic elsewhere, we do not see that Ootacamund is a bit better now than it was five years ago. Simla on the very different place to what it is now; Ootacamund remains unchanged. Simla can now boast of a lower death rate—no deaths from October to February. It can boast of a bank, of a Registrar for arrears, of a Sanitary Officer, of an ornamental garden, and of no Bazaar. In Ootacamund the death rate, if it is not greater in 1866, is not less than it was in 1861. There is no Bank, no Registrar, no Sanitary Officer, no ornamental garden, excepting the Government, which is not an institution of the people; and as to the Bazaar, there is still a cadaverous aspect to the whole premises. It will be seen from a letter we insert elsewhere, that a very heavy system of taxation will be shortly imposed on the residents. The Municipal Act relating to provincial towns will be brought into operation, and people here will have to pay for nuisances, whilst people in other towns pay for their absence. If the death rate in Ootacamund is not less than it was in 1861, on what principle of equity the residents should be expected to submit to a Municipal tax. In all taxing measures, the Government should be slow to move until it has incontestable proof, which it cannot always incur without the aid of the people; but in Ootacamund no such plea can be advanced. The Government has never hitherto spent anything worth mentioning for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the settlement, but the Collector of Coimbatore comes down all at once on the residents for taxes which he must conscientiously feel are not deserved. As a permanent resident himself, the Collector must know that sanitary improvement has been sadly neglected. Ootacamund therefore as far as its sanitary condition goes, is not now better than it was five years ago. "Twenty years since" is an antiquarian epoch which we must leave for the discussion of the apparently very aged gentleman who writes for the *Madras Times*. As an antiquarian, his researches no doubt go deeper than our limited experience of five years. All that we can say in contrasting Simla as at present with Ootacamund is, that there is a wide difference between the two sanitaria. If we had only Sir Bartle Frere, or a Sir John Lawrence to visit Ootacamund, the settlement would be far in advance of what it is. From the Governors of Madras we suspect that there is little to be expected, be they Knights by creation, or Lords by inheritance.

THE POST OFFICE.

(From the Indian Daily News, March 14.)

EVEN as a mere curiosity, the Annual Report of the Post-Master General of the United Kingdom, is always a a readable document, and we might have noticed it in this light. But we draw attention to it for very different reasons, and those of no mere interest to the people of this country. We do not purpose to enter into too close a comparison between the Post Office in England and that of India, because a comparison would be obviously unfair; and any figures we may quote will not be for the purpose of praising one or despraraging the other. We should state that the English Report is for the year 1864, while the Indian one is for the year 1864-65. The total number of letters passing through the Indian postal department was 41,980,317. The number passing through the English office were 679,084,822. This was exclusive of the pattern posts, which reached 625,950 packets. The letters delivered in London alone, were 170,191,853 in number, being at the rate of £1 for each inhabitant of the great city. The ratio in England and Wales was 27; in Scotland, 20; in Ireland, 9; and the general average of the United Kingdom, 22 letters to each inhabitant. These comparative statements are interesting as showing both the commercial activity and educational status of the different parts of the Kingdom. Poor Ireland follows the sister islands at a lowly distance, being more than one hundred per cent. behind her nearest competitor. We could scarcely have a more telling fact in relation to the condition of Ireland than this. It is one that gives but little direct information; but it is one of eloquent suggestiveness. Enterprise and the school-master are alike abroad, and the country is given up to dissensions and ignorant conspiracies, the penalties of long neglect, and misgovernment.

In the money order department orders were issued amounting to £17,317,693. This was independent of upwards of half a million of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of which a balance due to them of nearly 5½ millions sterling. We cannot but think there is room in India for a large development of these two latter institutions, but more especially the money order department. In England it pays the State handsomely; but is still more valuable to the public, as a safe medium for the transmission of small sums. It is in this particular that we should expect the money order office to be of great service. But we are kept pretty well in the dark as to its proceedings, and there is no systematic effort made to place the advantage of the department before the public, notwithstanding the notorious uncertainty of letters containing money reaching their destination. The flimsy paper used in India, enables any one to read or see the contents of letters by the transmission of light, and creates a temptation to steal. Indian correspondence is transparent, and officials not over conscientious. Hence the number of letters that are never delivered. Out of a total of 51 million letters, no less than about six millions were missent as unclaimed, or sent to district offices, or were "dead" by some process. In the English office, out of a total of 679 millions, there were only 3,54,000 that underwent a while of the registered letters, amounting in number to 2,130,000, only 14 were lost. What the amount of loss or peculation of registered letters may be in India, we have no means of knowing. If only in the English proportion, we should have every reason to be satisfied. By proper regulations as to the registration of letters containing coin or valuables, a great improvement has taken place in that particular. There is less temptation, and consequently less robbery.

We do not purpose to go much into the statistics of the report. But there is one peculiar social custom that even the Post-Master General does not disdain to notice; and that is the interchange of Valentines on the 14th of February. So far from the custom dying out, it is more extensively practised than ever. It is the custom to post these missives unpaid. But the gallantry of the Post Office does not permit the suspension of double postage on that one day during the year. The number posted in 1863 was 491,700, while for 1864, they exceeded half a million. About two-fifths of these are delivered in London alone.

The more special object we have in drawing attention to this matter is to notice the difference in the *spirit* which seems to actuate the Home Postal Department, and that which prevails here. "As far as possible," says the Report, "the Post Office appears to have responded to the demands for rapidity of transit. In Scotland, 24 additional towns were provided with a day mail to Edinburgh; and 14 with a day mail from Edinburgh; and in Ireland, 9 additional towns were provided with a day mail to and from Dublin." This is a most successful and satisfactory state of things. But in India the only suggestion for improvement that is admirable one of Mr. Grey's "to leave things as they are." The Government here looks more to the revenue of the Post Office than to the department as a public efficiency. This is not the case at home. Without the pressure that seems needful in India to obtain any concession which would be in any inconvenience to the public, but rather a boon, the Post-Master General himself contemplates improvements. He says, "a measure for the alteration of the scale of postage on inland letters, from a progression of one ounce and the charge for half an ounce at each step; to the giving additional facilities for the late posting for the night mails out of London, at the General Post Office, and the district offices. Some progress had been made in the introduction of the district system into Liverpool, and various plans for the increase of postal accommodation were under consideration. The regulations for giving effect to the provisions of the Government Insurance and Annuities Act were in course of preparation, and the effects of these measures will be described in the Report for the year 1865."

This much more accommodating *spirit* of the English office is what we would especially notice. It appears to have done *sua sponte* for the people of England, what has been urged apparently in vain upon Government to do for the people of India. It may not be too late even yet, for the Postal Bill in charge of Mr. Grey to be made a little more in accordance with the wants of the country and the spirit of the age. If Bombay can take the initiative in the matter, it will take courage from the example of the Post-Master General of Great Britain; and if he errs at all, let his error be on the side of liberality and national progress.

MADRAS TO MYSORE.

(From the Athenæum and Daily News, March 15.)

"BY rail to Bangalore, of course," is the first thought that enters the mind of every reader of the above heading, and upon the limits that he knows all about—but upon a railway journey of some 216 miles, which everybody knows to be dusty, dreary, and dreadfully tedious—there's alliteration for you—has certain charms which the matter-of-fact traveller has not the wit, or is not in the mood, to appreciate. I didn't travel by night, as was at first my intention with a view to saving time, but preferred myself during my night-day trip with the reflection that bumpy rest and unsound sleep, which was all I could hope for in the best cushioned railway carriage, was but poor preparation for the six-and-twenty fatiguing hours of the following four hours. Despite the inevitable dust, discomfort, and dirty brown-holland—the latter I need scarcely say, I had not thought of taking; thanks to the beautiful climate of this place.—*Id.*

CONSEQUENT on the breaking up of the Bhootan Force, the following movements will, it is said, take place almost immediately :—

The 9th Native Infantry to Barrackpore, relieving the 29th P. N. I., which latter Regiment will proceed by rail, and march to Shahjehanpore and Mooradabad.

The 2nd and 6th Companies of Sappers, from Buxa Dooar to Roorkee, with their pontoon train, &c.

The 12th Native Infantry, from the Eastern Frontier to Dorundah,

AN EL BORADO FOR Mr. MASSEY.

(From the Friend of India, March 15.)

INDIAN financiers, always in difficulties and always greedy for revenue, have for some reason known to themselves alone, refrained from interference with the Stamp duty. It has been reserved for Mr. Roberts, late Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab and now Judge of the Chief Court, to show in the clearest manner that this duty may, without difficulty, without opposition and with positive advantage to the people, be so distributed and equalized as to cover the whole cost of the judicial establishments throughout India, and bring in a large surplus revenue. His scheme is one of the most statesmanlike, in its combined breadth and simplicity, which has ever been submitted to the Government of India. The administrative results promise to be no less beneficial than the financial. Hodgepodge not only will the rich who indulge that luxury of litigation, be required to contribute to the cost of our courts in a proportion more resembling that which prevails at home than at present, but the formation of a separate and properly paid judicial service will become easy.

It has been always admitted that the rate of stamps fixed for instituting civil suits, forming Article 11 of Schedule B, of Act X. of 1862, has worked unequally. The proportion which the institution stamp should bear to the claim was theoretically 6·25 per cent., but so far from this having been the case the true percentage varies from 33 on the very petty cases in which the claim does not exceed Rs. 4 and which are very numerous in all parts of India, to 0·004 per cent. which is merely nominal. Mr. Roberts proposes to re-adjust the scale ; to make 12·50 the proportion which the institution stamp should bear to the claim —a percentage which has been paid without question or complaint by suitors in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta for the last sixteen years, and less than what is paid in the English county courts. The scale would be so arranged that the poorer litigants should pay even less than at present, and that the institution stamp should bear a smaller percentage than now to the amount of the claim, while the possible fluctuations in the percentage would vary from 16 to 9·5 instead of as at present from 33 to 0·004. The annual revenue now received from institution stamps amounts to about 48 lakhs, and the cost of the judicial establishments to 72 lakhs, leaving 24 lakhs to be paid out of the general revenue. The amount of revenue which Mr. Roberts estimates would be collected from an institution stamp of 12·80 per cent., would be 60 lakhs, and thereafter reduced rates falling at, on an average, 3 per cent., is 160 lakhs.

The just way to expend this enormous revenue would be in the increase and improvement of the judicial establishments throughout India. Mr. Roberts would raise the pay of all subordinate judges, the majority of whom are natives, and who are confessedly underpaid. He would raise the pay of all Serishtadars and mohurirs, and increase the number of judicial officers by at least one subordinate judge on Rs. 500 a month, in every district throughout India. He would raise the salaries of European district officers in the non-regulation Provinces in accordance with the scheme proposed by Mr. Ricketts, which has been so long under consideration that the hearts of these hard-worked officials are sick from hope deferred. He would appoint a clerk of the court, on a salary of not less than Rs. 150 a month, to each chief court of a district and would form a fund for the payment of assessors. Lastly, he would raise the pay of the nazirs and peons throughout the country. The cost of the judicial establishments of India, like members and pay of which would be thus largely increased, would amount to 126 lakhs per annum. But there would still remain a surplus in the credit of Government of 34 lakhs, or more than the third of a million sterling, an amount which any finance minister would be glad to lay hands upon, but which the Government would most justly apply in paying off superannuation pensions, and in improving the court houses and judicial buildings throughout India.

Hereafter we will show, by the figures which Mr. Roberts has most carefully collected from every province, the relief which the proposed equalization of the stamp duty will afford to the poorest, and the ease with which the more important classes will consent to the increased rate of duty. The immense increase of revenue which the State would gain, would not be the result of oppression, or the cause of discontent, but would be paid cheerfully by the people who would only feel the increase in the greater efficiency of judicial officers and the greater certainty of obtaining justice. We heartily approve of Mr. Roberts' suggestions, except in so far as he would *reduce* the stamps in suits under 16 rupees. Such a measure would fill the courts with petty litigation. It overlooks the fact that these suits are taken into court chiefly that they may be registered, which is proved by the number of such suits adjusted by agreement between the parties. Increased facilities for registration, with some provision giving legal validity and force to briefing registered agreement, would relieve the courts of much petty litigation. The number of civil suits in the Lahore district has exactly doubled in the last five years. But the chief merit of Mr. Roberts' scheme is that it provides the means, by a large increase of stamp revenue, of increasing and improving the judicial agency ; and that by the establishment of benches whose decision on all questions of *fact* will be final, it cuts at the root of that crying evil of indiscriminate appeal which the authorities in the Punjab more than anywhere else have encouraged. Appeals are admitted in most parts of India on any and every possible subject, on questions of law, on questions of fact, even on matters of discretion. If it were certain that the appellate courts always interfered judiciously it would be well enough, but they do not, and often upset a correct decision as revise a wrong one. Anything that will put a stop to this system of having as many opinions as heads in succession will do much to purify our courts ; and Mr. Roberts' system of benches will do this, by making the decision of the lower courts, which will then be competent and trustworthy tribunals, final on all matters of fact.

Whether we look at Mr. Roberts' proposals from an administrative or a financial point of view, they demand the careful study of Mr. Maine and Mr. Massey. The country is indebted to him for having thus at the present time in a form so clear and convincing, and we rejoice to learn that the Government of India has them under serious discussion.

THE CRAVE FOR HOME—THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

(From the Friend of India, March 15.)

Of all the Indian army questions which have been raised since 1857, there is none which more loudly calls for attention than that of the Furlough Regulations. The existing rules are stamped by a misguided barbarity and stupidity. It is not merely that they are inhumane but they are purposeless and fraught with mischief to the public service. Above all, they seem to proceed upon the principle that it is necessary to fence the shores of England with every possible hindrance to the visits of the homesick exile. Time was when to give a boy a cadetship was simply to consign him to life-long banishment in India. Then it seems to have occurred to the wiseacres of Leadenhall Street that, although it would be sin and shame to suffer an Indian officer to return to England, where he might improve himself, it might be expedient to allow him to go to Australia, or Van Diemen's Land, further to devilize himself. The anomaly was created, whereby an officer might absent himself in the bush of a distant colony without prejudice to his pay or position, while penalties of a nature positively prohibitory barred his return to his land of birth. Ultimately the magnates of the India House produced the Furlough Rules of 1854 which, although in some respects an improvement on what had gone before, were still marked by the characteristic Anglophobia. They still set a heavy price on return to England, besides being in many points illiberal and ungenerous. Doubtless the forces which work out reform are still in operation, and will in time place the Indian furlough rules on a sounder footing. But we deplore tardiness of the process, and we heartily wish it would be accelerated by some means.

The foundations of a good set of leave rules for India should be the principle that England and English influences are the very best possible things for India, its people, and its public servants ; that instead of being debarred from visiting Europe, the officers of the Indian army should be encouraged to do so. It is a curious commentary on the folly of the Indian authorities in regard to this matter, that they are far behind a Government so insignificant as that of Spain in the Philipine Islands, where no officer, military or civil, is allowed to remain more than seven years at a time without a special dispensation. It is there held, and not unwisely, that such a period is long enough in most cases to produce deterioration, and that all officers should, at the end of it, revisit Europe for a year or two, to freshen themselves mentally and physically, and rub off the rust of decivilisation. The most conspicuous blot in the existing rules is the mischievous distinction established between leave on medical certificate and leave on private affairs. No staff officer, no matter how long he may have served well, no matter how keen his desire to revisit his home, no matter how urgent the family or other affairs that may call him thither, can get more than six months' leave for that purpose, if he happen to be in good health, without losing his appointment ; while, out, in a word, forfeiting the fruits of his life's labour. On the other hand, the Staff officer who rejoices in a bad constitution, who falls sick, or hoodwinks himself sick, or who "shams sick," can go home nearly as often as he likes, and without sacrifice of his appointment. The consequences of of this rule are manifold. Many of the most valuable servants of Government are virtually debarred from visiting their homes. Some of the least valuable are able to go home as often as they please. The temperate and virtuous liver is doomed to life-long exile. His opposite is free to come and go at will. Men of scrupulous honour pine from year to year, in honourable health. Men of equal health, but easier virtue, "sham sick," and go home when they like. Kind-hearted doctors send home men who are under no absolute necessity for the change. The whole system is unwise and unprofitable. Artificial rules of this sort never yet bound a man. The man in whom is determined to go home, and is pecuniarily able to do so, *will* do so, in spite of all the rules in the world. The only effect of the rules is to produce a good deal of misery and a lower moral tone of the service. Like over-strict fiscal regulations they produce smuggling.

One would suppose that sickness was the only ill that flesh is heir to, and health the only wealth. Is not exile itself an ill ; lengthened residence in a tropical Siberia ; prolonged separation from aged parents or tender children ? The pangs of dyspepsia are doubtless hard to bear, but is it therefore easy to bear the pangs of separation from those we love ? The sufferings of the body are painful enough. But is there nothing to be said for the sufferings of the mind, the gnawing yearning pain of him who longs to be at home ? Bodily sickness is bad enough, but in home-sickness nothing, the exception of the pining exile ? The distinction, as at present drawn, is one on very low principles. Why is this special favour to mere sickness ; to the illness of the body alone—as often the fault as the misfortune of its victim ? Why this total exclusion of every other consideration ? And, after all, where is the distinction between sickness and private affairs ? What could be a more private affair than a man's liver, or his ganglionic system ? One man wants to go home to see his aged mother ; another to shake off chronic diarrhœa ; a third to see his wife and infant children ; a fourth to refresh and improve at once the body and the mind by a trip to Europe ; a fifth to expel the seeds of Peshawur fever. Where is the essential difference between these several objects ? When will liberal principles penetrate the Westminster Council Chamber ? When will it adopt the maxims of free-trade in all its dealings, and cast aside all its antiquated, narrow and unprofitable system of drawbacks and restrictions ? The *natural* difficulties of distance, expense, and loss of service in this case are quite sufficient, without superadding artificial ones. No man of sense would go home oftener than once in six or seven years, if he could. No man could afford to do so, if he would. But let him go then, without prejudice to his appointment, and without constraining him to tell a string of fictions as to his health.

The time has come for a complete revision of the Indian regulations for privilege leave of absence, sick leave and furlough. The theory that an official is more within call when in the depths of Central Asia, or of the Australian or African bush, than when at home in England or refreshing himself in the capitals of Europe, which alone is assigned as a reason for the present rules, must be given up. A telegraph message travels to Europe as fast as the sun. Bombay is distant from Marseilles, and Milan little more than a fortnight in time. The crave for home must be a little gratified even if it were as undesirable as the crave for drink. But when it is a laudable desire, and when its gratification involves the principles of justice and common sense as well as the contentment and efficiency of some thousands of English gentlemen, the concession must be made.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 *(one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ... per ... . at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0d. „
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

મી ઇડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (મીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन एंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden, } Managers.
H. G. Seeman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઑફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એપંધ (લીમીટેડ).

धी बैंक ऑफ हिंदुस्थान चाइना ऐपंध (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 881,000
Reserve Fund 100,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, London.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
R. MACKILLIGIN SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Donmaald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Maconochie, Esq., W.S., 29 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (established 1836.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Bank will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 3½ do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or drafts may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANO CEJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KASSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belsund.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL : SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., *Chairman.* (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE PUREMTURDAS, Esq.
TRIBHOWURDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HUME, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 3, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta.....Henry W. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hetinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 12 „ 7 „ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Coin wanted.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WASHING MADE EASY !—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harpe's Twelvetrees Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising ! So nicely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent : Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ... ... Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEAUJOLAIOS WINE ... ... „ 15 „
Do- Do- ... ... „ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ... „ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's) ... ... „ 32 „
SHERRY do. ... ... „ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ... „ 30 „
GILLEEY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ... ... „ 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ... „ 30 „

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned WINES, shipped by Messrs. PAGE & LOFTS, 5½ Pall Mall, London, viz. :—

CHAMPAGNE (Jules Mumms) Quarts. Rs. 38 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE ditto ..... Pints. „ 25 „
CLARET, St. Julien..... Quarts. „ 18 „
CLARET, Lafite..... „ 35 „
SHERRY, Superior Pale ..... „ 30 „
PORT, Pagoe..... „ 25 „

ALSO, the following—

JOHANNISBERG DORF ... } Rhenish „ 25 „
MARGUEBRUNNER ... } Wines „ 30 „
GEISENHEIMER ... } „ 35 „
STIENBERG CABINET ... } „ 40 „
CHAMPAGNE ... „ 25 „
SPARKLING HOCK ... „ 25 „
SPARKLING MOSELLE ... „ 30 „

Apply at the Offices of the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

16th March 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES :—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ... per dozen qts. Rs. 40
Do. dry ... ... „ „ „ 35
Do. good ... ... „ „ „ 30
SHERRY, dry ... ... „ „ „ 25
Do. pale ... ... „ „ „ 25
Do. do. ... ... „ „ „ 18
CLARET, Breakfast ... ... „ „ „ 12
BRANDY, ... „ „ „ 24
Do. ... ... „ „ „ 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle ... „ „ „ 26
Port Wine..... „ „ „ 22
PORT WINE—A fine old Wine..... „ „ „ 22
A good Wine..... „ „ „ 18
Do. ..... pts. „ „ 12
SPIRITS—Hollands ..... „ „ „ 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ..... „ qts. „ 36
do. ..... pts. „ 16
Noyeau ..... qts. „ 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ..... „ „ „ 21
„ „ „ Ditto ..... „ pts. „ 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ..... „ „ „ 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA ..... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad..... „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, Nagpore ..... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee ..... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut ..... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, therefore by the opinion of the Trade Mark, and Bell's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named ; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E.C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

Per doz. Rs. 90
Do. „ ... ... „ 40
Do. „ a Crown ... ... „ 30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ... „ 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ... ... „ 30
Do. Pints ... ... „ 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co .. „ 36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown ... ... „ 25
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints ... „ 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ... „ 36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown ... ... „ 30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ... ... „ 18
Sherry Pale, Fine Seal ... ... „ 23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ... ... „ 29
Do. Golden Do. ... ... „ 30
Do. Superior Do. ... ... „ 33
Do. Vino Fino ... ... „ 29
Do. Red Seal ... ... „ 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ... ... „ 52
Claret Light Capenile ... ... „ 15
Do. Yellow Seal ... ... „ 23
Do. Red Do. Pints ... ... „ 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ... ... „ 32
Port, Black Seal ... ... „ 26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ... ... „ 34
Do. Brand a Crown ... ... „ 24
Old Tom, Red Seal ... ... „ 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ... ... „ 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ... ... „ 36
Do. Pints ... ... „ 20

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders at Rampart Row.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE, 3, LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either at Bombay, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Roscoe, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Directors.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ... Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Dewdney, Esq. ..... London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ..... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ..... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ..... Bolton.
Wm. Dalgish, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Kenneth Downs, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ..... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ... London.
William Hind, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ..... London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ..... Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ..... Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ..... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ..... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ..... London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ..... Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ..... Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1863	309,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. } A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. } Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. } J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. } A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Invested Capital of the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Sprague and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to the Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a